THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6642.

MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEALE'S TRIAL COMPLETE—IN THE NATIONAL Police Gasette of this week—the only verbatim report published, occupying feurieen columns of the Gasette. This case is the most curious one on record. Every one should read the trial of Stephen T. Reale, the deutist. It is of importance to the public to know what can be done with other LOSS, JONES & TOUCEY, Agents, 105 Nassau street; sold averywhere.

DWARD DUNIGAN & BRO., 151 FULTON STREET, have just published, price five cents, Instructions and ayers Recommended to be said in the Station Churches, the the Bull of His Heliusse, and the Pastoral of the Most v. Archbishop of New York.

UST PUBLISHED, BY W. F. CHADWICK, A SPLEN-did tinted lithograph of the celebrated treating horse d. Eddy: atso 15 by 28, on India paper; price 5). To be ob-tained of W. F. Chadwick, No. U Court struct, Brooklya, rof the agents, Mesers. Abbe & Yates, No. 22 Brokman meet, New York.

MENTH EDITION, NOW READY, OF CAPT. CANOT or Twenty Years on ad African Slaver, being an account of his career and adventures on the coast, in the interior, on hispboard and in the West Indies. Written out and edited from the exptain's journals, memorands and conversations, or Hessels Mayer. I vol. Lime., with eight illustrations. "A book which is destined to rival Rodinson Crosse in popularity." D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, S. B.—Agents wanted to circulate this work, to whom a beral discount will be allowed.

THE TURF.

JNION COURSE, L. 1.—TROTTING.—ON WEDNES-day, Nov. I. at half-risst two o'clock, a match for 3000, the heats, best three in five, to wagons. H. Woodruff names m. Liess; B. Piffer names h. g. Morgan. Stages will have Williamsburg foreins every half hour. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

BROWN A WHITE, Proprietors.

TROTTING.—YOUNG MOSCOW.—ON TUESDAY LAST.

the day announced for the great trotting match, it is many the second match. The day announced for the great trotting match, it is many to all stallon—the owners of Young Moscow, Messra, declessely and Romon, had him punctually on the grounding, to the disappointment of quite a concourse of aporting the concept of the second match to the grounding, to the disappointment of quite a concourse of aporting the second with the first property of the second match the ground bold enough to "try machine with him. The truth is that although a cool deal of punctusions" with him. The truth is that although a cool deal for property with reference to early that he deep the owners of the foresaid fast-trotters discretely kept them at home. A the track was heavy, and he was, as consequence of its being not in some places, oblight to desire from the direct line, "big time" was not expected. At the word "go," Moscow started like a lion, reached the puncter-pole in 38 reconds, the half mile in Im. 19s., and cassed the judge's stand, under a heavy pull, in 2m 42s. In the second mile he was almost brought to a stand by gattle in the track, but, after all difficulties, came round in 2m. Sa., making the two miles in one. 30s., being the fastest ime ever ascomplished on the St. Pierre course, in public it will be seen hy our advertising columns that Young Moscow's owners are ready to trot him against any stallion in Zanada.—Communicated.—Montreal Herald, Oct. 27.

REWARDS.

BLOW REWARD.—A LADY'S BREASTPIN, COMposed of a large opol, oval in form, and surrounded
tith diamonds regular in site, with leaves made of smaller
tuster diamonds—the whole representing a flower—disapcared, on the lith inst., from a draw in one of the rooms of
the St. Nicholas Hotel. The above being a family jewel,
and highly prized, any person returning the same unbroken,
or even broken, with all the parts complete, or producing
my information leading to its recovery, will receive the
bove reward, and no questions asked, by applying at No. II
onth William street, up stairs, back office.

REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM BERKMAN 25 street, New York, to Harrison's hotel, Coney Island lank road, a marcel tiod up in brown paper, containing three tablinest vests, bruesded with gold, a suite of stone marten fur and two pair of Islains' winter gaiter. Any peron leaving the above with Robert Nugent, 215 Green with tract, New York, or with Mr. Post, City Hotel, Brooklyn, Ill receive the above reward.

REWARD.—LOST, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN taken through mistake from on heard the ship Mercry, from Havre, a large box, covered with cauvas, and tarked E. S., No. 1; the box contained medical books and argical instruments; the books are marked en the back, agens J. Setse. The above reward will be paid for its revovery and delivery at 127 William street.

BIO REWARD.—ON MONDAY, THE 16TH INST., A for dog was taken from Thorpe's High Bridge Hotel by two gentlemen. The above reward will be paid on his eing returned to me. W. H. HATS, 65 Wall street.

REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING fourteenth street and Fourth avenue and fourteenth street, or in a hack, a small gold husting watch and chais, with enamelled key and venetian chain. The inder is requested to bring the same to No. 27 Fifth avonue, where he will receive the above reward. BIO REWARD-LOST, BEWEEN CANAL STREET Broadway, West Broadway and Varrick, a lady's nammellet gold watch, from the manufacture of Levy-aria, Falais Royal. The above reward will given to the erron who will return the same to Mme De Gavallos, 562

10 REWARD.—LOST YESTERDAY, IN EITHER Headway, Canal or Varick streets, a handsome namelide lady's watch, made by Leroy, Palais Royal, Paris. the finder will get the above reward by leaving it at Mme. de GEVALLOS. 342 Fourth avenue.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from Texas.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION—THE PACIFIC BAILROAD SCHEME—TELLOW PEYER, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31, 1854.

The New Orleans papers of Wednesday last contain Galeston dates to the 22d instant. Major Emory was in San veston dates to the 12th instant, arranging his company as fast as possible, in order to proceed to New Mexico on

nothing further of Messrs. Walker and King, and the \$300,000 deposit which was to have been made on the 50th instant. There are but twelve days left in which to save the present contract, and the money must reach

Yellow fever was still prevailing at Galveston and

Some Mexican filibusters had been arrested at Brown ville by the United States Commissioner.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28, 1854. By the arrival of the steamship Orizaba from Vera Cruz, we have later news from the City of Mexico. It is, however, of but little interest. The Mexican war Havana, arrived at Vers Crus on the 16th just.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30, 1854. The steamer St. Nicholas struck a log near Cairo yes terday, and shortly afterwards sunk, proving a total loss. She was insured for \$30,000.

The remains of Governor Burt, of Nebraska, arrived at St. Louis last evening in charge of Col. Howard, of New York, Col. Greene, of Obio, and J. Doyle Jones, the committee appointed by acting-Governor Cummings to accompany the remains to South Carolina.

ARBIVAL OF STRAMSHIPS -- MARINE DISASTER.

The steamships Modoco and the Star of the South arrived here to-day from New York. The latter reports having seen the ship leomaum, from New York, ashor on Florida Reef, and that she would most probably be

From Newfoundland.

Boston, Oct. 31, 1854.

The British brig Magnet, arrived at this port to-day from St. John's, Newfoundland, with dates to the 20th instant, reports that all the vessels sent in search of the Arctic's boats, &c., had returned, bringing no tidings

The Steamanip Philadelphia at New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 28, 1854. The United States mail steamahip Philadelphia arrived to-day from New York, via Havana the 24th inst., with California mails per steamship Falcon, at the latter port

[The Philadelphia's advices, both from California and Cuba, have been anticipated by the arrivals of the George Law, Star of the West and Empire City, at this port.]

From Charleston.
FIRE—TELEGRAPH INTERSUPTION.

A fire occurred in Charleston last night, in which the Pavilion Hotel and Giffert's carriage manufactory, were considerably damaged.

considerably damaged.

The telegraph communication between Charleston and
New Orleans has been interrupted for several days, in
consequence of the lines being down, and they are still

Markets.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 31, 1854.

The news by the Pacific was received here this (Tuesday) morning, over the National Telegraph line. There is an active demand for cotton at previous rates. The sales to-day amounted to 5,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 9c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31, 1834.

Eight hundred and fifty bales of cotton were sold here to-day, at prices ranging from 7c. to 2½c.

PHILADELPHIA STOOK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOOK BOARD.

Stocks were dull and heavy at our first board this morning, with small transactions at the following rates:

—Reading Railroad, 35½; Morris Canal, 12½; Long Island Railroad, 13½; Pennsylvania State fives. 82 Money is without change.

the Nxw York Herald of the 27th inst. Your informant was totally in error. Miss Dean has never presented a play to the public that she had not a perfect title to. She would be the last person in the world to trench upon the rights of another. Yours, respectfully, EDWIN DEAN.

Belongs to Miss Dran.—The Gasette says:—We see that the Nxw York Herald intimates shat Miss Dean has been playing a piece which is the property of Mrs. Baker, called "The Foundling of Paris," under the title of "The Belle of the Faubourg." We know that this play was purchased by Miss Dean of Mr. Peter Richings, while he was stage manager of the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia. This gentleman, we need not add, is incapable of any conduct but that of fairness and honesty, and Miss Dean has a perfect right to it. The title of it was changed at the suggestion of a Southern manager.

theatre, Philadelphia. This gentleman, we need not add, is incapable of any conduct but that of fairness and honesty, and Miss Dean has a perfect right to it. The title of it was changed at the suggestion of a Southern manager.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BUTFALO, Oct. 28, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

In your paper of the 27th is a lengthy editorial article headed "Dramatic Authorship," a paragraph in which reflects unjustly upon me as a man and a manager. I quote from what directly relates to myself:—"The manager of the Buffalo theatre announces that Miss Kimberly will play at that theatre, commencing on Monday, October 16th, and that during her engagement will be played 'Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette,' from the French of Alexander Dumas, Jr., and which has been played in Paris over two hundred nights, and has recently met with unprecedented success at the Broadway theatre, New York," &c., &c. "This is probably Miss Davenport's piece—her property—and if it is, it is as much a crime to steal it as it would be to take her watch or her purse on the highway."

Now, with all due deference, I submit whether this language is courteous or just. I have stolen no property from Miss Davenport, or been a party in aiding others to do so. Neither am Is ware that Miss Kimberly has done so. The play which the latter lady has produced with great success in my theatre, is quite different from the play produced here by Miss Davenport. I am not aware that any one can claim exclusive right to translate any French play already in print. I have always supposed that right belonged to all that have the inlent and ability to do so. I am informed on good authority, that this play of Dumas was translated and offered to a distinguished American actress long before Miss Davenport produced it in this country. I have applications from Several "starts." for engagements in my theatre, in which, among other inducements in my theatre, in which, among other inducements in my theatre in which, among other inducements have seen ana

The Case of the Bark Peytona.

ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT ON AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN,
AND SEIZURE OF HIS VESSEL.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the circumstances

attending the voyage of the American bark Peytona, which was condemned at Mauritius some time back, on her way to Melbourne, a brief notice of which has already appeared in the columns of the PARALD. After great delay and much suffering, experienced at the Cape of Good Hope as well as at the Mauritius, the captain has at length reached home, and from him we have learned the perticulars of the whole affair, which would

Jenkins, sailed from this port on the 9th of February, 1852, for Melbourne, to touch at the Cape of Good Hope. She had, however, to put into Bahia for repairs, which being completed, she proceeded on her voyage. On her arrival at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, a French passenger, named Heinemann, wanted the captain to deliver to him various goods which he had shipped at New York for Melbourne. Th is Capt. Jenkins declined doing on the ground that the voyage was not completed; that if he broke bulk it would be in effect breaking up the voyage; that he should have to ing up the voyage; that he should have to be answerable for all damages attending it; and that at Melbourne only his legal custody would cease, where only he could deliver them. Heinemann, with two other French passengers, then sued out a summons, upon which the captain was arrested. After being control in a leathsome prison for three days, the case came before the sudge when a control of the captain was arrested. fore the judge, who at once decided that the captain's arrest was illegal, and discharged him from confinement; and, on a hearing of the complaint dismissed that also, declaring he had no power to adjudicate on a contract entered into at New York, to be fulfilled at Melbourne; at the same time intimating a disbelief in the

The wrong, however, was done. Captain Jenkins had been illegally arrested and imprisoned, and prevented prosecuting his voyage, for which he is clearly entitled to redress; the whole proceedings having been declared illegal by the Engli-h colonial judge. The following is Captain Jenkins' account of his arrest

and treatment while in prison, showing the way the Cape authorities treat persons arrested on civil process.

Cape authorities treat persons arrested on civil process. Captain J. says:—

I was dragged to prison at Cape Town for not discharging cargo that I was bound to deliver at Australia. I was confined in one of the cells with murderers and government swindlers of the worst kind, and compelled to sleep on a bag of hay, my food was rice and water, and I had to eat this rice with my fingers. No light, no fire, and this in winter. I was taken sick in this dungeon, but no one was allowed to see me. I was robed of most of what little articles I had with me. I was not allowed pen nor ink to write to any one. All this time my ship was riding with both anchors shead, it blowing a very hard gale, and not even my officers were allowed to come and see me, until permission was given from the Governor, who also permitted me to have pen and ink, but the authorities had to examine what I wrote before it could be sealed. In this prison was a whipping post, and all who disobeyed were tied up and whipped with a rattan. I was threatened with the same punishment. No one was allowed to shave in this prison without permission. It was literally filled with filth and bedbugs. In the cell in which I was confined were five persons, and all the offices of nature were done in a barrel which almost suffocated me, and I got so weak that I could hardly stand, when the prison doctor was called, who gave me three pills, accompanied with the captain of the police, in the middle of the night. During my imprisonment the minister was allowed to come out of my cell even to hear my own trial. Everything was kept secret from me, and no one but the American Consul was allowed to see me. If I had been a murderer I could not have been guarded closer. All this was to try to make me break a contract that I had made in New York. The Attorney General was to have \$500 if he succeeded; but I told the sheriff that before I would break a contract I and the sheriff that before I would break a contract I would trot in jall and have my bones shovelled out.

The injustice of British authorities, however, did end here. After Capt. Jenkins was released he re-fitte succeeded in reaching Port Louis, in the island of Mauri condemned as unseaworthy, and was subsequently seized, with her cargo, by order of the Board of Admiral ty, at the instance of some of the possengers, to whom the captain had given them a bottomry bond at Sahis to raise money to repair the vessel. The captain protested against the proceeding as being without the jurisdiction of the court, and after wandering about for ten months, he was allowed to leave the island. Having no money,

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE PRACTICAL DEMOCRATS AND THE KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

New YORK, October, 1854.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the county organization of the Practical Democrats, held at the Mercer House, Oct. 11, it was resolved, that a committee be appeliated to interrogate the candidates for State and municipal officers as to their opinions of the following

2. To protect the constitution against violation corperversion.

3. To democratize the government so that the liews shall be submitted to the people for decision.

4. To elect all officers by the people, from the President to the police.

5. To repeal the system of contracting public work which can be conveniently done by the authorities.

6. To have the lands belonging to the city government improved, by the erection of buildings thereon suitable for dwalling and business purposes, and then rented for a moderate per cent upon the value of the same, (to occupants only,) in order that such property may yield an income to the city treasury, thereby decreasing the rate of taxafion and protecting the working classes against the increase of already exorbitant rents.

7. To check the curse of land monopoly, by limiting the quantity that may hereafter be acquired in this state, and open the public lands of the nation to actual settlers only, in limited quantities, free of charge.

8. To divorce the connection now existing between banking institutions and the State, so that they shall state the same ground as any other husiness.

7. To check the surse ground as any other husiness.

7. The same ground as any other husiness.

8. The divorce the connection now existing between banking institutions and the State, so that they shall state the same ground as any other husiness.

9. The SARKER'S REFLY.

NEW BARKER'S REFLY.

NEW PARKER OF THE SARKEY.

J. MEECH HENRY,

MR. BARKER'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 1854.

To Messrs. Ira B. Davis, George W. Anderson, J. Meech
Henry, Committee.—

GENTLEMEN—J am is receipt of a circular purporting to
define the "platform of the practical democrats," which
I have perused attentively and with much satisfaction.

To every sentiment therein expressed I accord my cheerful and hearty approval, and shall be glad to render the
practical democracy any aid in my power in consummating the important measures they have adopted. With
sentiments of regard, I am, gentiemen, your obedient
servant,

W. BARKER.

TANNANY HALL RATIFICATION MEETING. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I see by to-day's Herald that you denominate the meeting to be held at Tammany Hall on Thursday, Nov. 2, "A Soft Ratification Meeting." I beg most respectfully to state that it is to be a meeting of the friends of Horatio Seymour, and all those opposed to the tyran-nical Maine law and abolition fanatic crew, headed by Wm. H. Seward, Myron H. Clark, Greeley, &c. Yours very respectfully, L. F. HARRISON, For Committee of Arrangements. NEW YORE, Oct. 31, 1854.

BROOKLYN POLITICS. The democrats of this district, which is composed of the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth wards, have nominated George A. Scaring for the Assembly. Mr. S. represented the same district two years ago.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Bosron, Oct. 31, 1854. Henry J. Gardner, Esq., the Know Nothing candidat for Governor, has addressed a letter to Hou. Chas. Allen, denying generally, and in detail, the charges made against him by Judge Allen in a speech made by him at the free soil convention at Worcester. Mr. Gardner asserts that he has always been an advocate for the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave law, and was favor of a fusion of the whigs and free soilers.

Committee, defining his position on the liquor question. He says he has been a member of the Massachusetts To-tal Abstinence Society fourteen years, and that if elected traffic would meet his cordial assent. It is thought this letter will secure Mr. Gardner the temperance influence of the State, which, with the aid of the Know Nothings. gives him a strong chance of being the next Governor.

It is thought General Wilson will decline being the candidate of the republican party for Governor.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 25, 1854.

State of Parties—" Barstow and the Balance"—Con-

science. If I can enlighten you upon the subject I shall be happy to do so.

The State administration is democratic, and was elected one year ago, by some 7,000 or 8,000 majority. They were all selected from the wing of the party in opposition to the Pierce concero. They are familiarly known at home as "Barstow and the balance," which grew from the following circumstances:—Gov. Barstow was formerly Secretary of State, and as such had the

sure upon his vote against the Nebraska bill—others thought it a good excuss to cover a forced retreat.

The prohibitors are all in favor of Washburn's election, though he has been guilty of the indiscretion of making dult speeches around the district. If he had a chance to keep up this a month longer he would be certain to defeat himself.

In the Third district Macy is the present member. He was nominated after a hard straggie, the convention refusing to pass any resolutions at all. He was elected in 1852 by 6,000 majority—the largest given in any district in the Union, even in that year of enormous democratic majorities. His opponent, Billingharst, is a lawyer, an editor, and was a Pierce elector in 1852. He dressed his newspaper in mourning at the passage of the Nebraska bill, and other fanaticisms rendered him acceptable to the republicans by whost he was nominated. A few of the democratic papers have boilted Macy, and there are two independent democratic candidates asking a small run in their immediate localities—one, H. G. Turnes, in Washington county, and another, Carr Huntington, in Columbia county. The prospects are that Macy will be elected by a heavy majority.

The candidates for the Legislature are nearly all in the field—the fusion here, too, being very complete between the whigs and free solven. The fusionists will probably carry the House, and the democrats the Senate, as half of the latter body, who are nearly all democrats, hold over. This result will defeat the election fakes place November h.

Some little excitement mas been created here by the indictment (by a Grand Jury of this county) of the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney-General, who are the Board of Commissioner for the sale of solvoi lands. The indictment notoricty) refused to ry them, asserting that his personal relations to them were such that he did not wish to undertake it. The prompt demand for a trial by these gentlemen, and the facts in relation to the sale, which have been published, have gone far to d

MENOMONEE.

Military Affairs.

PUBLIC PARADE OF THE THIED ERIGADE OF THE NEW TORK STATE MILITIA—TARGET COMPANIES.

Netwithstanding the wet weather for the past few days, soldiers have been out in advandance, and yesterday the Thir d brigade, under command of Brigadier General William Hall, paraded for inspection and review-The brigade staff assembled at the quarters of the briga. dier general at 8% o'clock in the morning. The inspec-tion of the brigade took place in Tompkins square, the Ninth regiment parading at 9 o'clock, A. M., the Seventh regiment at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the Eighth regiment at 214 o'clock, P. M. The turnout of these companies attached to this part of the New York State Militia was large, although the weather was unpropitious. The two regiments who paraded in the morning were comewhat drenched with the rain and heavy but all braved out the trials of the day, like good soldiers who would not suffer such inconveniences to thwart them in the performance of their duty. All the officers of the brigade wore crape upon their left arm and swore hilt, in obedience to army orders, in respect to the me-mory of the late R. E. Temple, Adjutant-General. All mory of the late R. E. Temple, Adjutant-General. All
the companies appeared in full uniform, and presented a
fine appearence, considering the muddy, sloppy times.
This brigade numbers a little over 2,000 men—quite a
large number to inspect. The Seventh regiment consists
of the famous NationalGuard, and alone consists of about
700 men—perhaps the best drilled trop oin the Union.
This regiment formed in Lafayette place, at 10 o'clock,
A. M., and marched thence to Tompkins parade ground.
This company is officered as follows:—
Colonel Luryce,
Engineer Launitz,
Rungeon Cheeseman,
Commissary Harrison,
Adjutant Lond,
List Company, Captain Pressinger,
2d "Frice.
3d "Frice.
3d "Frice.
4th "Riblet.
5th "Speight.
6th "Necess.
7th "Monroe.
8th "Monroe.
8th "Shumway.
Troop "Watts.
The Fighth regiment, and the Ninth also, are, with the

Troop ... Watts.

The Fighth regiment, and the Ninth also, are, with the above, entitled to much praise for their fine display and skilful soldierly evolutions. Had the day been any way decent even, the display yesterday, would, no doubt, have surpassed any military inspection which has taken place this year. All the regiments were attended by their various bands, and during nearly the whole day Tompkin's square was resonant with sweet music. Thon-

A lecture on Phonography.

A lecture on the subject of phonography was delived on Monday evening, at No. 360 Broadway, before the Young Men's Debating Society.

The lecturer, Mr. D. G. Croly, was introduced by the transfer Mr. M. Banne, and promoted to see the second of the second

irman, Mr. M. Depuy, and proceeded to speak sub-

chairman, Mr. M. Depuy, and proceeded to speak substantially as follows:—
All written language is presumed to be a representation of the sounds used in speaking; and in so far as language does not come up to this ideal, it is imperfect. English orthography is not what it should be in this respect. Many words are not pronounced in the same way they are spelled, and the saddest confusion prevails in this meet important pest of education. When a child has learned that two and two make four, he has learned a fact that is true under all circumstances. Not so with the spelling of a word. He is taught for instances. has learned that two and fwo make four, he has learned a fact that he true under all discumstances. Not so with the spelling of a word. He is taught, for instance, that gh in laugh should be pronounced as f; but when he comes to the word high he finds that that diagraph is silent, while in slaughter it has a still different sound. Much amusement was created by one of our popular newspapers during the continuence of the Mexican war, by the announcement that the Mexicans were defeated with great laughter. This across from the acadental omission of the letter s; but what a commentary this is upon the abund composition of our ladguage if the lecture here proceeded to explain on a black board a number of words with the same combination of letters, but which had different sounds. Thus, the diagraph ch has a different sounds in each of the following letters:—church, chorus, choir, estrich, schiant, He further illustrated his position by the abburd pronunciation of ten given to the name of Broughism. One mass thought that Brugham was a good actor, while another thought Bruffam wann't make, the abburd pronunciation of ten given to the name of Broughism. One mass thought that Brugham was a good actor, while another thought Bruffam wann't make, the first rude developement of writing; then hieroglyphics, or symbol writing, which art was character for every sound. This the science of phonetics secures. The speaker here gave a rapid setch of the history of language. Picture writing, the representation of events and things on stone and metal, was the first rude developement of writing; then hieroglyphics, or symbol writing, which art was character for every sound. This the science of phonetics secures and the history of language is it rendered perfect. Phonography is not hard to learn. On the contrary, like all true science, it is simple and easy of acquisition. When it is eventually adopted as an essential part of education, it furnishes the only means we have of securing a perfect knowledge of our noble English tongue. To t

ted.

The members of the society then proceeded to discuss the question, "Which affords the greater opportunity for eloquence—the pulpit or the bar?"

The debate had not concluded when the reporter left.

Fires in New York.

Shortly after six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the turning shop of C. F. Sormrae, situated on the third floor of the building No. 319 Fifth street. The flames soon spread to the rear shop of D. R. Quick, pattern maker. The flames then spread to the adjoining building, No. 315, and burnt the roof. The first floor of were not injured by fire, but somewhat damaged by water. No. 317, occupied by Hainemann Brothers, color manufacturers, roof burnt and stock damaged considerably by water. Mr. Mills is the owner of the abovenamed buildings, with the exception of No. 315; that i

owned by Dr. Baird.

Mr. Mills had an insurance of \$2,000 on the buildin \$1,000 of which was in the Astor Fire Insurance Con pany, and the other \$1,000 in the Rutgers Insurane Company. The loss will be on the buildings probably \$700 or \$800. He was not insured on his stock and machinery. The second floor, rear, was occupied by Gardner brothers, oval picture frame makers. Their loss will possibly be \$150, caused by water. No in-